

THE DAILY
Pacific Commercial Advertiser
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For annum.....\$8 00
Six months..... 5 00
Per month..... 50c
Subscriptions Payable Always in Advance.

Communications from all parts of the Kingdom will be very acceptable.
Persons residing in any part of the United States can remit the amount of subscription due by Post Office money order.
Matter intended for publication in the editorial columns should be addressed to
"EDITOR, PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER."
Business communications and advertisements should be addressed simply
"P. C. ADVERTISER."
And not to individuals.

THE
Pacific Commercial Advertiser
Is now for sale daily at the following places:
J. H. SOBER.....Merchant Street
CRYSTAL SODA WORKS.....Hotel street
T. G. THURMAN.....Forrest street
S. M. BOOTHACK STAND.....Hotel street
Five Cents per copy.

SATURDAY : : : January 15th.

AN OVERFLOWING TREASURY.

The United States is in an enviable financial position. Its coffers are full to overflowing, and the ingenuity of American politicians is taxed to invent a plan to "reduce the Treasury surplus." We referred to several of these plans a few days ago, but in all probability this work will be left for the next Congress to accomplish. The life of the present Congress expires at midnight of March 3d, and it is hardly probable that it can finish all the important work before it in the intervening time, much less attempt fiscal legislation of the magnitude involved in such a proposition.

On the 3d of January the Treasury accumulation of gold was stated to be \$170,912,413, the largest stock since the resumption of specie payments in 1879 except once in November, 1881; and strange to say, the stock of silver was steadily diminishing despite the continued coinage of that metal. The double standard, therefore, does not make the United States the dumping ground of all the silver of the world, neither does the continuous coinage of silver dollars under the Bland bill "drive all the gold out of the country," as was contended by the banking interests in their bitter fight against the re-monetization of silver. As a matter of fact, the law making silver dollars full legal tender for all debts, public and private, in the United States, had a precisely contrary effect, and was the inducing cause of the revival of business and continuous prosperity of that country.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made a further call for 3 per cent bonds, aggregating \$10,000,000, and there is reason for thinking that the balance of these bonds, amounting to \$54,000,000 after this call, will be redeemed before the close of the year. In effect, therefore, although the National Bank circulation will necessarily be reduced by this debt liquidation, the Treasury will offset that drawback by releasing \$64,000,000 of its gold accumulation which must go into circulation, while the annual saving in interest would amount to \$1,920,000. This saving would of course add to the debt paying ability of the country, or in other words, would go to swell the increasing annual surplus in the National Treasury.

As recently pointed out by the Advertiser, the funded debt of the United States, after the 3 per cent bonds have all been redeemed, will consist of \$250,000,000 in 4 1/2 per cent bonds maturing in 1891, and \$738,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds, falling due in 1907. The redemption of the 4 1/2 per cent in four years from now is also absolutely certain; but the 4 per cent, having a life of twenty years, command a high figure as an untaxable investment, and were quoted at 30 per cent premium on the 4th instant. This fact alone would prevent the Secretary of the Treasury buying them in the open market; and indeed the current premium of 10 per cent on the 4 1/2 per cent will prevent any attempt to forestall their maturity to save interest. Four years will soon pass by, and then the bonds will be redeemed at their face value. In 1891, therefore, the funded debt of the United States will stand at \$738,000,000 bearing 4 per cent interest, this burden being fastened upon it by Senator Sherman while Secretary of the Treasury. It was considered at the time to be a good financial operation, but it is now regarded in a somewhat different light. There is a further funded debt for which the United States Treasury is responsible of \$64,023,512, being bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads, and which these great corporations must ultimately repay. In stating the funded debt of the nation, therefore, the Pacific Railroad bonds need not be taken into account. They are amply secured.

It follows from this presentation that fiscal measures must soon be considered with a view to the remission of duties and taxes. The Republican party still clings to its protective theory, while the Democratic party is not agreed upon a common tariff plank. Southern Democrats are coquetting with protection, while the western tier of States which hold the balance of power have not quite made up their minds whether to deplete the Treasury by expenditures on

internal improvements, or to support a comprehensive plan of revenue reduction. In all probability, the President will convene a special session of the fiftieth Congress, which he can do thirty days after March 4th, and submit a fiscal project upon which the Administration would be prepared to go to the country in the next Presidential election.

One thing is certain, however. The coin accumulation in the Treasury vaults has reached a point at which it must be stopped if the business interests of the country are not to suffer serious injury. There can be no reasonable excuse for taking and hoarding so much of the people's money, and the true and proper solution of the difficulty would be a sweeping abolition and reduction of Customs duties and internal taxes.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Ah Fat has an assignee's notice in another column.

Grinding was commenced at the Pahala Sugar Mill last week.

Messrs. E. P. Adams & Co. returned yesterday from Hawaii by the W. G. Hall.

High Mass at 10 a. m., and Vespers at 4 p. m., at the Roman Catholic Cathedral tomorrow.

Messrs. E. P. Adams & Co. will hold their regular cash sale at 10 o'clock this morning.

Ring up telephone 335 if you want to go anywhere in a hack, and you will have it at a moment's notice.

The Rev. Herbert H. Gowen will preach at the 7:30 o'clock service at St. Andrew's Cathedral tomorrow evening.

At noon to-day Messrs. E. P. Adams & Co. will sell, at the premises at the corner of Liliha and King streets, the lease of said premises.

The new propeller recently fitted to the W. G. Hall, in consequence of the vibration caused by the old one, obviates the difficulty materially.

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society will meet this evening at the residence of Mr. E. C. Damon, Beretania street, at 7:30 o'clock.

There were 29,617 bags sugar, 1,500 bags rice and 300 barrels molasses shipped to San Francisco this week, making a total valuation of \$155,753 18.

Mr. R. W. McChesney has been admitted into partnership in the firm of M. W. McChesney & Son, which will henceforth be styled M. W. McChesney & Sons.

The members of the Honolulu Yacht and Boat Club who took part in the last winter entertainment intend giving another performance some time during next month.

At the Naalehu, Hilea and Honouapo sugar mills, in the Kau district, Hawaii, grinding was recently stopped for repairs. It is expected to be resumed at the first mail-mill in a fortnight, and at the two other in about two months.

Legion of Honor.

At the regular meeting of Hawaiian Council No. 689, American Legion of Honor, held last evening, the following officers were installed: M. Eckart, P. C.; A. O. Forbes, Commander; M. D. Monsarrat, Vice Commander; H. Hart, Orator; E. M. Marshall, Chaplain; R. B. French, Guide; John Hopp, Warden; Julius Asch, Sentry; W. L. Hopper, Secretary; E. W. Peterson, Collector; C. H. Eldridge, A. O. Forbes and F. H. Oeding, Trustees. The installation ceremony was performed by Deputy Supreme Commander C. H. Eldridge, assisted by Grand Guide F. F. Lansing.

Domestic Produce Receipts.

The following are the receipts of domestic produce for the week ending Friday, January 14th: Sugar, 24,904 bags; rice, 3,533 bags; paddy, 2,629 bags; rice bran, 329 bags; awa, 254 bags; coffee, 102 bags; corn, 60 bags; potatoes, 30 bags; peanuts, 20 bags; ginger, 30 bags; molasses, 126 barrels; bananas, 1,550 bunches; and 195 hides.

Returning to College.

Their Highnesses the Princes Kawamaka, Keliiahonui and Kalaniana'ole leave by the Mariposa for St. Matthew's Hall, San Mateo, to resume their scholastic duties, after a two months' vacation.

Forty-two Persons Drowned.

Dispatches from Brisbane state that the steamers Kialawap and Helen Nicholl came in collision off Queensland, resulting in the drowning of forty-two persons.

Jottings from Life.

The outcome of the Geronimo matter will probably be the hanging of Gen. Miles and the reduction to the ranks of the Apache chief.

ANXIOUS ABOUT HIS PARENT.

Call boy (to old gentleman in green room)—Mile. De Perching desires me to assure you that she will be down as soon as she recovers from her fatigue and change her clothes.

Old gentleman—Here, hold on; I say, there isn't anything serious the matter with mother, is there?

A CUT.

"Well, I never," remarked Dumley, as he tried to bite through a muffin the other morning at breakfast.

"What is the matter?" inquired the landlady.

"This bread is awful," angrily replied Dumley.

"Well, it's better bread than you are," was the freezing response.

The silence that came over the breakfast table was so deep that it punched a hole in the ceiling floor.

A MATHEMATICAL EDUCATION.

Scene—Young man and friend in a comfortable room.
Sympathetic visitor—Good quarters, these, old fellow; you ought to be satisfied with them.

Repetitive bachelor—Yes, I'm satisfied now with my quarters. They are good enough. What I want is a better half.—Life.

Their Special Use.

"Yes, Bobby," said the minister, who was dining with the family, "everything in this world has its use, although we may not know what it is. Now, there is this fly for instance. You wouldn't think that flies were good for anything, yet—"

"Oh, yes, I would," interrupted Bobby. "I know what flies are good for."

"What, Bobby?"

"Pa says that they are the only thing that keeps him awake when you are preaching."—Texas Siftings

PROGRESSIVE JAPAN.

CHANGE IN MANNERS AND COSTUME DURING THE LAST DECADE.

Unparalleled Intellectual Progress of the People—Christianity Superseding Buddhism—Schools and Colleges—The Emperor's Promises—Trade of the Island.

Among the late arrivals from Japan were W. C. De Lano Eastlake and his mother, who are visiting San Francisco on their way east. Mr. Eastlake is secretary of the Society for the Advancement of Medical Science in Japan and a member of the Asiatic society, and has, during the three years of his residence in the Orient, become thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of the people and is less familiar with the country, both in a political and physical sense.

In an interview with a reporter Mr. Eastlake portrayed in glowing colors the country and its people. The people, he said, are fast advancing in the civilization of their political, moral and intellectual lives, and scarcely without exception are anxious to reap the benefits of European and American education. In the customs of dress there has been a marked change during the last decade until now the officials and the better classes wear the English costume. Among the former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes. Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes. Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually giving place to the European dress. The former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes.

"SLUMMING" IN LONDON.

About the "Jolliest" Dissipation Known to the Fashionable World.

"There is one English fashion which the Anglo-manics have not yet succeeded in introducing in New York," said the European buyer of a large silk house a few days ago, "and that is slumming. In London, visiting the slums is believed to be about the jolliest and most fetching dissipation known to the world. The subject has been the butt of the comic weekly artists of London for some months now, and no well-regulated member of society can afford to miss a slumming party during the season.

"They do it up in great shape over there, you know. An Englishman must dress for the expedition, no matter whether it is a trip to Africa or a walk to the corner. In slumming women run to cloaks and men to long coats. These outer garments are believed to ward off disease, though exactly how they do it when the wearer breathes the foul air of the slums is difficult to imagine. When they return to the house of their hostess or chaperone the young people all throw off these wraps in the passage, and the wraps are aired by the servants and returned by messenger the following day. A supper, more or less elaborate, follows the 'slum,' as the excitement makes all hands hungry and talkative. There are always two policemen with the party, and, as a rule, not more than five or six people go along. London tramps are liable to prove surly and ill-tempered when their homes are invaded.

"The party starts from the hostess' house in carriages at 11 o'clock or perhaps midnight, although that is pretty late, and drive to the heart of the London slums. Here they wander through the quarters of the poor, the outcast and the lost ones of the great town, pushing their way into rooms where drunken louts, repulsive women and scraggy and unkempt children lie sleeping like so many worms in a bait box. They go everywhere, for the police do not recognize the rights of any of the paupers, and bang their way ruthlessly ahead. The high born men and women gaze upon their dirty fellow creatures, visit their opium dens, their drinking places, dance halls—or, rather, cellars—and invade their living rooms. When they've had all their stomachs and eyes will stand they return to their supper. It never occurs to them, of course, that the cost of one such meal as they discuss would lift a mountain of misery and woe from the backs of the poor they have just visited. Philanthropy is not a proper fad now across the water.

"Is there no slumming in New York?" "Oh, occasionally parties of men send down to police headquarters and secure the services of a detective for a trip through Easton, Mulberry and Mott streets; but slumming is not recognized as a fashionable amusement."—New York Sun.

Visit to New York Chinatown.

My first visit to our New York Chinatown fascinated me, and I have since been there many times, and I like the Chinese. They are clean, respectful and wonderfully polite. The much vaunted politeness of the Frenchman is nowhere besides the genuine courtesy of the Chinese. Of course they have their vices. They are inveterate gamblers, and opium is everywhere. Almost every Chinaman owns his own "lay out," and the smell of the burning drug is in every house. But I don't know that it is any worse than our much vaunted whiskey bottle. It does not, certainly engender so many fights, and when a Chinaman does fight he does not do much damage, unless he uses a knife. In this, as in everything else, the Chinaman is a creature of habit.

The Chinese manner of fighting is to grab each other's pigtail with the left hand and hammer away with the right; when he tackles a short-haired man he is nowhere; his left hand goes clawing wildly around the back of his opponent's head and failing to catch the pigtail he seems not to know what to do with his right. When we remember that it is the very lowest class of Chinese which have come to this country, it is remarkable how well they behave. One custom, however, gives an insight into the Chinaman's character. Confucius said: "Whosoever giveth a cup of tea to him who asks hath done a good act, which shall be remembered in the time of trouble." No doubt is made for tea in the restaurants and in the barber's shop, the grocery stores, the gambling houses, and the opium dens. A pot of tea stands always ready for any who choose to drink.—Allan Forman in Cleveland Leader.

Goats for the Dairy.

In England they now have a special breed of goats for the dairy, and an association has been formed, the best animals registered in a flock book, and a general improvement determined on. As a fact, an illustration of a celebrated dairy goat, recently appearing in an English paper, showed such a capacity of udder as to compare favorably with some cows now in our dairies. And why should not the goat be given a useful place among our domestic animals? If it is so improved as to give large quantities of milk, it will largely contribute to the assistance of those who have no facilities for keeping a cow, while their proclivity will place them within the reach of all.

The goat sometimes gives as much as six quarts of milk, if they are superior milkers, and the milk is not only rich in cream, but in all the elements that form a complete food. Butter is not made from goats' milk, but some of the richest and best flavored cheeses are produced from it. We predict that ere long we will begin to import strains of good milking goats from Europe.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

An Interview With John Morrissey.

George Alfred Townsend once told me how he succeeded in obtaining from Morrissey a sketch of his life, which the latter declared was the best ever published. One evening Townsend visited the club and engaged Mr. Morrissey in general conversation. After a few minutes the mass a stroke was taken in the grounds and the gentlemen seated themselves in a summer house lighted by a single gas jet. Little by little the events in the life of the ex-pugilist and ex-congressman were skillfully drawn out, and, unobserved by him, dates, etc., were noted by the interviewer on his cuffs. A short time after, aided by his wonderful memory, Mr. Townsend wrote together a sketch that was published in a western paper, and Mr. Morrissey pronounced it correct. The sketch is now being played on him by a newspaper man.

Mr. Conkling and His Practice.

Mr. Conkling pays no attention to politics. He rarely converses on political topics with even his most intimate friends. His thoughts are concentrated on the practice of his profession, and he is rapidly accumulating a fortune. He is the pink of neatness, but he is neither expensive nor extravagant in his tastes and habits. I never saw him in a cab, and have seen him only once in a horse car. He usually walks to his office and from there to the court room. Not long ago I saw him rush in the cab, drink something, and regale himself at the free lunch counter. It was to save time, not money. A fortune secured, he may, like Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, re-enter the political lists and make New York politics more lively than it has been made since the days of Silas Wright.—New York Letter.

Invention of the Mint Julep.

The mint julep is an old colonial Virginian drink. It was invented in Virginia by a wealthy planter, who had a company of friends at his house. A great ballroom came up; he gathered the ballroom, and, on the inspiration of the moment, concocted that delicious beverage which we call mint julep. To-day spread, but at first they never made it except when it hailed.—Chicago Herald.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTES.

Yuen Kee & Co. have removed to Hotel street.

Undressed kid gloves, ladies' underwear, pink, white, cream and blue cashmere just received by last steamer, at C. J. Fishel's. Hats, hats, hats—a ladies' good straw hat in black, white, brown or ecru, in all the leading shades, at \$1, at Sachs' store. The largest assortment of children's lawn and chambray lace edged hats, Normandy bonnets in silk, lace and embroidery, can be found at N. S. Sachs' store. Oriental lace skirting in beige, ecru and white, with edging and all-over lace to match, white and colored embroidered suits, special bargains at Sachs' store. Messrs. Wing On Wo & Co., of Maunakea street, beg leave to notify the public that they have just received a large quantity of XXX and other choice brands of Manila cigars, of the best quality, for sale at moderate prices.

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements

Advertisements